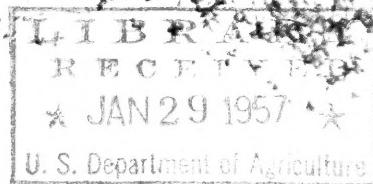


62
SPRING
1957



Hoffman

FARM SEEDS

and FUNK HYBRID CORN



Your Crop-Dollars

So easy to talk about . . . but so much more is involved than conversation. Certain facts must be faced. First, there *has to be* the *crop!* Or there never will be the necessary dollars credited in the bank-book. Everything depends on the *kind* of crop . . . its quality, or size, or merit!

It is toward PAYING crops that this booklet points the way. Let it help you. Through nearly sixty years, Hoffman Seed patrons have realized many splendid gains. So can you!

Plain common sense, along with easy arithmetic . . . can work out this dollar problem. Investment in PROVEN-to-be-RIGHT Hoffman Seed never figures but a small premium per acre (usually not very many nickels or dimes). Planted in well-prepared soil . . . properly fed or fertilized . . . given good management . . . and the weather's blessing—and the crop-dollars are on their way!

Select your strains from these pages. Order early, have them on hand when the right day arrives. Realize that *extra* hay, the *higher yield* of oats, the *richer* feed-value corn ensilage, *better-filled* corn cribs, *longer-lasting* pastures. These and many others all add up to your crop-dollars . . . your EXTRA returns!

*it's the Crop
that Counts!*

.... sow HOFFMAN QUALITY seeds

The "Bonus" Alfalfa

... an EXTRA CUTTING Per Year!

"DU PUITS"

(Say "doo-pwee")

Certified Seed

This new strain has everybody talking . . . about its performance and high yield. When properly managed, "DuPuits" (bred in France) will give one more cutting than other alfalfas. This fast-growing "DuPuits" habit helps haymaking schedules on many farms. Where folks use "DuPuits" for part of their hay acreage . . . one of the other strains for the rest. Since they reach the early bloom cutting stage at different times, the haymaking job is spread out.

Penn State reports fine results: 7 test-plots across the state, showed "DuPuit's" first-year yields heavier than any other strain on trial. Their McConnellsburg test (1956) showed first-cutting of "DuPuits" 2.93 tons per acre. Total of 3 "DuPuits" cuttings 5.42 tons (alfalfa alone, weight of weeds or grass not included.) Season's yield of "Grimm" in same plot, 3.76 tons.

A big gain for "DuPuits." Note: all varieties in test were cut at same time. Had "DuPuits" been cut when it was ready each time, an extra cutting would have resulted . . . with even greater gain!

In 2 and 3-year-old Cornell trials, "DuPuits" averaged $\frac{3}{4}$ ton per acre yield more than "Ranger." These results were obtained with 3 cuttings per year on good alfalfa growing soils. Yield levels were 5 to 6 tons per acre.

Stems of "DuPuits" carry many extra large leaves all the way down. Makes not only lots of hay, but good hay, too. Caution: Its fast spring growth and early maturity mean you must keep close watch so the first crop for hay or silage is *cut early enough* . . . otherwise you'll have stemmy and coarse hay.

"DuPuits" color — beautiful healthy dark green. Really outstanding in appearance and performance!

Continued next page

This picture shows the "DuPuits" (right) off to its vigorous spring start . . . already well ahead of the other type and stepping fast!

First cutting of "DuPuits" can be made a week earlier than other alfalfas . . . second cutting, two weeks earlier, etc. Leading up to the "Bonus" you get, of that 'extra' cutting per year.



"DUPUITS" ALFALFA (continued)

You can easily see its EXTREME VIGOR. Recovers quicker after cutting than any other alfalfa. Pops right back up, maintaining its lead to the next cutting.

Has outstanding resistance to leaf spot. Has shown striking superiority in this respect in many tests. You can see the difference!

Hardiness of "DuPuits" has certainly been creditable. Close watch on this factor has been kept over a wide area—in Illinois, Wisconsin, New York, and Pennsylvania. "DuPuits" has passed the hardiness test with flying colors.

"DuPuits" is not particularly resistant to bacterial wilt. So, where wilt is a strong factor, use it only in short rotations. In most areas in the East, the extra vigor of "DuPuits" has more than offset this lack of wilt resistance.

The extreme leafiness, vigor, leafspot resistance, and its ability to produce extra tonnage of highest feed-value . . . all go together to make "DuPuits" a real investment. It has proven just that so far—and seems headed toward great future success.

There was not enough "DuPuits" seed to go around last year. Terrific demand soon exhausted the supply. And could again this year. Order your "DuPuits" seed early, to avoid disappointment.

John W. Cessna (Bedford County), Pa., says:

"DuPuits alfalfa is the greatest thing that ever hit a dairy farm"

"It has more leaf than any alfalfa I've ever grown. I get a ton per acre more hay. If DuPuits only lasted for two or three years, it would still be a bargain."

"The fine quality hay that DuPuits makes, brings a premium on the hay market. My experience has been that DuPuits is less affected by spittle bugs and weevil."

"More seeds seem to sprout quicker. It seems to stand wet ground better. Last summer, due to my pasture being too muddy, I took the cattle off pasture and fed them DuPuits hay. Much to my surprise, instead of going off in production, they actually gained on the DuPuits hay."

"VERNAL" (Certified) ALFALFA

Has best color of the wilt resistant varieties, because of greater leaf spot resistance. Won second place position in 1955 Penn State yield tests . . . averaging seven locations over the state. In one Ohio test, "Vernal" was the top-yielding strain. Fine stemmed, leafy. "Vernal" is one of the newer developments in alfalfa breeding—seed is scarcer—and cost higher. Based on performance, it will gain considerably in favor in the more northern areas, where "Ranger" has been the popular variety. "Vernal" has a bright future before it on many Pennsylvania farms.

it's the Crop that Counts

.... SOW HOFFMAN QUALITY seeds



"BUFFALO"

(Certified)

ALFALFA

Has a many-year record of fine yield performance throughout southeastern Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey. Has been the main hay source on farm after farm in this area for years. It has been estimated that over 95% of the alfalfa leaf meal producers in southeastern Pennsylvania have been using "Buffalo" alfalfa. It must be good!

"Buffalo" is resistant to bacterial wilt . . . one of America's most serious alfalfa diseases. Bred to survive and yield well in spite of this enemy. Was developed from Kansas Common. Shows more rapid recovery after cutting than ordinary strains, larger fall growth, and a higher stand of survival. Really shows its superiority over ordinary alfalfa when stands are left down for 3 years or more. "Buffalo" hay sometimes seems a little heavier and coarser than some other strains . . . most users feel the tonnage they get more than offsets this factor. Certainly a worthy alfalfa . . . will continue to enjoy wide popularity.

**"NARRAGANSETT"**

(Certified)

ALFALFA

Well adapted to the colder, heavier glacial-till soils of northern Pennsylvania. Highly recommended by Cornell for New York State farmers. Long-lived . . . particularly good where stands are to be left down three years or more. Has attractive, dark green color—heavy yielding — very hardy. Comes through well on a wide range of soil conditions, even sometimes on heavier soils where other varieties couldn't make a decent showing. "Narragansett" sets smaller amounts of seed than most other popular varieties; therefore seed production costs are higher, and the seed sells at a premium. "Narragansett" is destined for wider popularity in many areas of the Northeast.

"RANGER" ALFALFA

(Certified)

There's no alfalfa more winter-hardy than "Ranger" . . . and it is noted for its fine-stemmed, fine quality hay. Nationwide, "Ranger" is the most popular of the new improved alfalfa strains. It is recommended by 26 U. S. Experiment Stations.

"Ranger" is resistant to bacterial wilt. It is a multiple-strain development from selections of Cossack, Turkestan and Ladak varieties. Started in Nebraska. Good recovery after cutting. This fact, plus its outstanding winter-hardiness, enables "Ranger" to yield heavy hay crops year after year. Preferred on many New York, upland Pennsylvania and other colder climate farms. Also in considerable use in southeastern Pennsylvania and similar areas where quality of hay is the prime requirement.

Last year's Hoffman sales of "Ranger" alfalfa were 28% above those of 1955. Such popularity must be deserved . . . it is based on dependable performance.

ALFALFA Continued next page

"ATLANTIC" (Certified)

Vigorous high-yielding variety, developed at New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station to meet New Jersey conditions. Its original breeding nurseries were on low-fertility soils. Only plants which produced well under such conditions were selected for further breeding. "Atlantic" was among the higher yielding varieties in its testing period, and in its field performance continues to be a good producer. Has shown outstanding results in short rotations and where wilt was not a serious factor.

"WILLIAMSBURG" (Certified)

Useful mainly south of Pennsylvania . . . in Maryland, Delaware, Virginia. Developed by the Virginia Agricultural Experiment station. Yields have been very good . . . withstands drouth and stem rot . . . is not resistant to bacterial wilt. "Williamsburg" recovers quickly after cutting . . . second and third cutting yields are heavy. Should be considered by southern farmers . . . not adapted to northern locations.

"NORTHWEST"**Brand ALFALFA**

Gained many friends through the years. Seed from states of the Rocky Mountain area or similar cold sections. From parent plants rugged enough to endure the tough winters, short seasons, and other adverse conditions of those areas. The newer certified strains described previously are bred to give best performance under today's conditions . . . and represent better buys. For those who still prefer the older types . . . here is clean, tested U. S. Verified Origin seed.

"GRIMM" Type **ALFALFA**

From relatively the same areas that provide Hoffman "Northwest" seed. "Grimm" is tough; withstands wide weather extremes . . . high altitudes. Crowns seem to set low, and roots often branch out.

NON-HARDY ALFALFA

Useful for quick emergency Hay—Pasture—Green manure. Starts quicker than hardy strains . . . makes heavy foliage growth fast. Will not live over the winter.

HOFFMAN INOCULATOR for every LEGUME seeding

No farm-crop return can equal that of well-inoculated legume seed. Live healthy bacteria, applied to seed of the clovers, alfalfa, soybeans, vetch, etc. . . . costs you almost nothing, and can do great good!

To guess whether seed should be inoculated is bad business. Safe rule is—always apply a fresh culture of bacteria. Then as young plants start, the bacteria

will be there to enter the tiny root hairs, and start their good work. Bacteria in formerly inoculated soils lose part or all effectiveness.

Use Hoffman Inoculator each year. It's highly effective. Costs very little. Encourages Nature's process . . . helps her gather free nitrogen from the air. Get the most nitrogen, **ALWAYS** inoculate, whether you think it's needed or not.

"ARASAN"
TREATMENT

**Helps Increase Stands
Checks Disease Loss
Boosts Yields**

In tests, the average increase in alfalfa stands with "Arasan" dust treatment was 33 percent. Alfalfa-clover mixtures averaged 44 percent increase in stand. Soybeans, red and alsike clover, Sudan and other grasses also started better.

Too long overlooked has been the killing off of tender seedlings, blighted before they could get above ground. Some plants would get through. Digging disclosed that many other seeds did germinate. But their tops and roots had been killed. "Arasan" gets more of the tiny plants up—past the stage of high seedling mortality . . . assures better, healthy stands.

Treat legume seeds with "Arasan." Inoculate later. There is no interference by either treatment. Both are great aids. "Arasan" is non-poisonous. 8 oz. treats 100 lbs.

Clover Seed for Paying Crops

Good clover stands still play a vital role. True, alfalfa is profitable on fertile, well-drained land. It often seems easier to establish a stand of clover in small grain. Red clover seedlings don't seem hurt by shading as much as alfalfa seedlings. This is a big point on rotation farms. Red clover is less exacting in its lime and fertilizer needs. Poorly drained soils where alfalfa won't grow can often support good clover.

Good clover stands start with good seed. Hoffman stands ready to supply your RIGHT seed.

"PENNSCOTT" Certified.

Heaviest yielding red clover strain in official tests over a wide area. In Penn State tests, "Pennscott" was almost $\frac{3}{4}$ ton of hay per acre ahead. Has top recommendation from New Jersey and New York Stations.

Early spring vigor is outstanding. Stands of "Pennscott" hold up better into the second harvest year than do others . . . has outstanding disease resistance.

"Pennscott" comes from a strain on the Frank Scott farm in Lancaster County. Was sent to western growers for multiplication. Seed has never been plentiful . . . sells at a premium. Prompt orders urged. . . . "Pennscott" will do an outstanding job.

"KENLAND" Certified

Disease resistant strain of red clover, developed in Kentucky. Selected specifically for resistance to southern anthracnose, a fungus disease. Many times has made good crops, while strains with less disease resistance failed to come through profitably. Makes a little finer stem hay than "Pennscott" . . . is not as heavy a yielder. Liked by some folks for its quality-hay feature. Fine soil builder.

RED CLOVER

Over 50 years' experience in watching Eastern performance of seed from all the clover-seed producing sections, offers you a decided advantage. Seed from different



areas may look pretty much the same in the bag . . . it can look entirely different in your field. Here at Landisville is clover seed proven by experience to be well suited to your needs . . . clean, sound, hardy seed . . . tested to grow profitably in your fields.

ALSIKE . . . Sure-Cropping Clover

Survives most any weather. Produces fine hay, often when its companion plantings almost disappear. Withstands acid soils quite well. "Goes farther" at sowing time. Sown 2 to 4 lbs. per acre with mixtures; 6 to 8 lbs. alone. Dependable on wetter soils. Is a sure catch, not subject to usual clover sickness. Alsike hay contains more digestible proteins. Inoculate.

"MAMMOTH" (Sapling) Clover

Makes a heavier top growth than regular Red Clover. Preferred for poorer, more sandy soils. Just one crop of hay can be harvested in a season.

Here are concise suggestions from the University of Maryland bulletin "Maintaining Red Clover Stands."

"The following management practices, coupled with the use of good seed and proper fertilization, will help make red clover a profitable hay crop."

Remove straw immediately after combining.

Clip and remove clover and weed growth late in August or early September, or

Remove surplus growth by grazing at intervals during the summer, and clipping to control weeds."

Birdsfoot Trefoil

There's been a tremendous growth in use of birdsfoot in the East. Once considered a weed . . . it now does a fine job for pasture, hay, and silage on many farms.

ADVANTAGES: Seems able to grow under adverse conditions—either dry or wet. Will grow on land unsuited for alfalfa production. Properly managed, a stand lasts up to 10 years or longer. As high in protein as alfalfa. Does not cause bloat. Hay is easily cured. Doesn't drop its leaves.

Soil should be limed according to soil test well ahead of seeding time. On old pastures, apply lime and work up the field in the summer for seeding next spring. On cultivated land, trefoil often follows corn, sudan, sorghum or soybeans. A soil test is recommended for proper fertilization. Or, drill deeply across the seedbed 500 pounds 20%

superphosphate, or 500 pounds per acre of 0-20-20. And drill 300 pounds per acre of 5-10-10 at planting time.

Band seeding is best. Use only trefoil (no other legume) plus one grass. On well drained soil 6 pounds trefoil with 4 pounds timothy. On poorly drained soil 8 pounds Reed Canary grass instead of the timothy. The rate for seeding trefoil alone, with no grass, should be 9 pounds per acre. **SEED MUST BE INOCULATED . . .** many folks use 2 or 3 times the normal amount of inoculator.

Sow 1 bushel of oats as a companion crop. The oats can be pastured when 15 inches high . . . or cut for grain. In a dry year, it's best for the trefoil if the oats are removed early. Weeds should be clipped low not more than once during the first stand year. If managed properly, trefoil stands grow thicker year after year.

EUROPEAN BIRDSFOOT

The most economical and most popular type. Early flowering, rapid growing. Erect in growth—starts fast in spring and recovers well after cutting. Thrives under grazing . . . yield of pastureage is heavy. At Hoffman's you are assured of properly cleaned, properly tested seed. Since trefoil is a long-lived legume . . . plant the cleanest seed you can buy.

"VIKING"

An improved strain carrying all the good points of European trefoil. Grows upright like alfalfa, but can be used for hay, pasture or silage. Seed supplies scarce and cost high.

"EMPIRE"

Later flowering, slower growing, less upright type. Seems harder to establish stand. Has done well as long-lived pasture in New York. Retains its leaves well.



Lespedeza

"KOREAN" lespedeza is a great hay and pasture legume. Grows on poor soils, or land too sour for clovers. Used in Delaware, Maryland and South. Good

soil enricher. An annual, killed by frost. Often reseeds itself. Drought resister. Sow 20 to 25 lbs. per acre. Inoculate. "SERICEA" lasts several seasons. Taller. Somewhat resembles alfalfa, but hay is more woody. Inoculate.

Timothy

TIMOTHY ("Farmer's Choice")

Used and liked as a dependable hay-cropping grass on more Northeastern farms than perhaps any other. Popular companion of the leading legumes. Everyone is well acquainted with this crop—no need to list its merits. "Farmer's Choice" is of strictly high quality. Rely upon its cleanliness and sound growth.

"CLIMAX" TIMOTHY

New improved later-maturing strain. Very leafy. Flowers about 7 to 10 days later than regular timothy. Makes high quality late hay with Birdsfoot Trefoil. Very vigorous grower. Produces heavy

tonnage of hay. Makes quicker recovery after cutting.

"ECONOMICAL MIXTURE"

$\frac{1}{2}$ Red Clover, $\frac{1}{4}$ Alsike, $\frac{1}{4}$ Timothy

At times, may vary slightly. Some lots may carry a little Alfalfa, Sweet, or other Clovers. This blend contains seed sometimes harvested in a mixed condition, hence the lower cost and possible slight variations in formula. Always of sound growth—free of foul weeds. Popular for years. Sown 12 to 18 lbs. per acre.

ALSIKE & TIMOTHY (Mixed)

No question about these two grasses doing a good job when sown together. They form a fine team on low ground. Hundreds sow this seed (about 20 percent Alsike Clover) each year at a saving, and get good crops of mixed hay. Sow 8 to 12 lbs. per acre.

WHY GRASS SILAGE?

The men who've been making good use of grass silage as part of their cropping system, will answer that question many ways.

One man will say "I have to make hay when it suits the weather-man . . . I can make grass silage when it suits ME."

Another will say "It saves me money." Figures show ensilage preserves green succulent forage more economically than any other method. There's less of the crop lost in handling than with a hay crop.

Some claim "Taking off the first growth at the right time means better and heavier second cuttings of hay for me."

Important too are considerations like these: Silage saves the carotene better . . . cattle like the succulent winter feed . . . silage can be kept well for a long time (some cases as long as 5 years) . . . there's less fire hazard with grass silage . . . coarse-stemmed or weedy hay crops and green grain crops are better as silage than as hay . . . many weed seeds die in the silo.

A new booklet "The Dollars and Cents of Grass Silage" is here and FREE. Just ask for your copy.

Hoffman stands ready with finest quality seed for every grass-silage need . . . good seed helps boost your yield and your profits.



Photo Courtesy
New Holland Machine Co.

it's the *Crop that Counts*

.... sow HOFFMAN QUALITY seeds

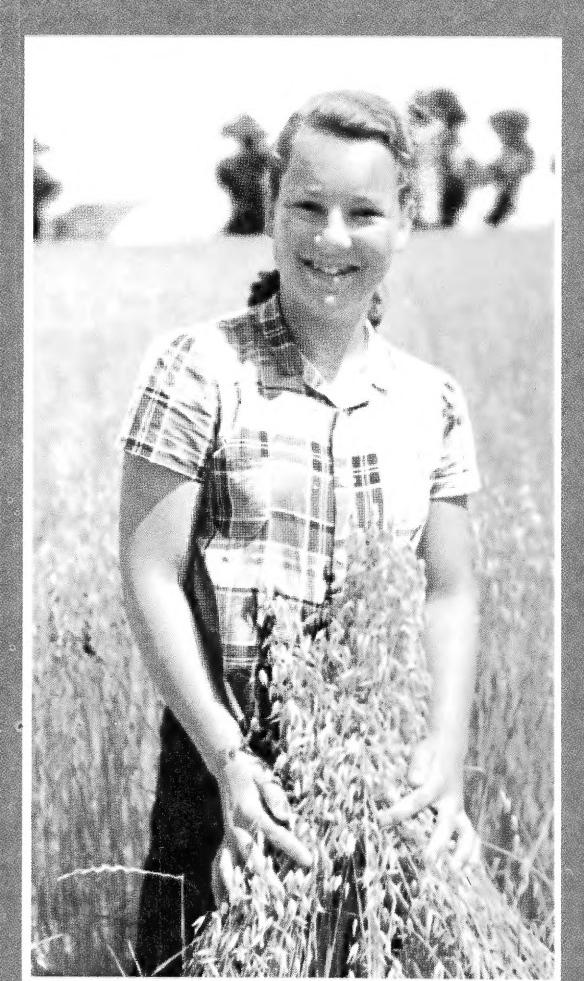


Hoffman Seed Oats

The two prime factors in oats success are early-seeding and proper seed-strain. 4-year tests at Cornell showed a yield loss of about a bushel per acre for each day's delay in seeding after the normal April 18th date. Sow your oats as early as possible!

Choice of seed strain is very important. Many disappointments have come from seed oats sold mainly on heavy weight, or bright color, or heavy yields in other areas . . . make sure to get strains adapted for your job—your location!

Oats do best in a reasonably good seed-bed. Lime according to soil test. 300 pounds of 0-20-20 should be drilled deeply in the seedbed. On soils where oats do not ordinarily lodge—apply with drill 300 pounds 5-10-10 or 10-10-10. Where lodging often occurs 300 pounds 0-20-0 or 0-20-20 would be advisable.



"CLINTON" OATS (Certified)

For several years Hoffman patrons have profited by their use of the "Clinton" oat-strains. They are again in stock this year. Although the supply is not as large. Reason: More facts have been learned about other up-and-coming varieties. And they are suggested for your use this year. Note descriptions on following pages. This is all a part of the price of progress . . . and so it should be.

For most areas formerly planting "Clintons," attention is strongly called to the improved "Clintland" (next page). It carries all the good points of "Clinton," plus some extras, which just might serve you to splendid advantage this year.

"CLINTON 11." The long-time favorite—bred in Illinois and improved from the original "Clinton." More uniform ripening. Less of the green unfinished grains at harvest. Uniform plant height. Improved yield-ability. Good disease fighter.

"CLINTON 59." Produced from the same crosses that gave "Clinton 11" to the midwest. Yet the number 59 was applied to the strain by its Indiana breeders, whereas the Illinois group called their product by the number 11. Otherwise—we know of no difference.

New disease-resistant, heavy-yielding, stiff-strawed strain. Fast replacing former varieties in New York State and upper-elevation Pennsylvania areas. Has set good performance records. Was developed in Canada. "Garry" seems to combine a number of the good traits wanted by oat-growers. One writer sums them up like this:

"Garry" oats are of medium maturity. Resistant to root rot. Resistant to crown rusts that have so often affected northern oat-fields. Also resistant to all stem rusts including Race 7-A. "Garry's" rust resistance is its most outstanding trait. The ability to stool or tiller is especially noticeable in "Garry." This extra-stooling trait produces splendid yields even when

sown at a lower rate than normal. Experience at Cornell has indicated seeding rates as low as 1½ bu. per acre may be practical. Straw might average around 6 inches longer than "Clinton." Has excellent strength of straw. "Garry" plants remain a deep dark green color for a much longer time. Plants carry more leafiness, appear lush in growth. Carry fine eye appeal. The almost complete disease resistance helps retain the rich color longer. At ripening time, fields turn to bright gold color.

"Garry" kernels are plump, carry medium to thin hulls. Usually quite heavy in bushel-weight. Kernels are meaty . . . provide good feed. Truly an outstanding new strain . . . merits your use.

"CLINTLAND" OATS (Certified)

New crown-rust resistant variety, developed in Indiana. Gaining popularity fast. In Purdue tests to date, "Clintland" has outyielded older established varieties by 5 bushels per acre. This is substantial. Yet it would be much greater in a year when a crown rust epidemic would strike. "Clintland," of like appearance to "Clinton 59," and "Clinton 11" has all their good qualities, plus the big advantage of crown-rust-resistance. University of Illinois has said that "Clintland" is resistant to Race 202 of crown rust, to which "Clinton" is susceptible."

Our Funk Bros. Seed friends (Illinois) said: "These pictures show why we personally like 'Clintland' oats. In the foreground is 'Clinton' . . . those in the background which are standing well are the 'Clintlands.' Fertility here at our Research Acres is higher than usual. Under our conditions, 'Clintlands' have proved to stand better than ' Clintons.' "

In one 1955 official test, "Clintland" led all 17 varieties. It has been a consistently good performer in the varying

weather and soil conditions in Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Ohio.

Hoffman has been closely watching "Clintland" to properly evaluate its merits . . . and now offers it as a strain recommended for your use.

"Clintland" is stiff-strawed, medium-short straw length, yellow-grained, high in test weight. High meat percentage. Is medium-early in maturity. The farther south spring oats are planted . . . the earlier and more heat-tolerant must be the variety. For this reason, "Clintland" can be expected generally to do better in the southern part of the Hoffman territory than would the later-maturing Canadian oat strains.

"Clintland" is resistant to all races of crown rust currently abundant in North America. Has shown good smut resistance. Is not bothered by Race 8 or related Races of stem rust, although susceptible to Race 7. If crown rust should strike in your locality, your use of Hoffman "Clintland" seed easily could be the best seed investment you make this year.

"RODNEY" OATS (Certified)

New heavy-yielding, later-maturing oat. From Winnipeg breeding grounds. First offered to Hoffman patrons last year . . . with good results reported from widely scattered areas.

In 1956 Penn State tests . . . 27 locations . . . yielded an average of 66.9 bu. per acre. Outyielded Ajax, which is a comparable late maturity Canadian variety, by 2.2 bu. per acre and is much

Continued next page

"RODNEY" OATS (Continued)

stiffer strawed than Ajax. For those reasons, Ajax is no longer being stocked by Hoffman.

Official New York State trials 1953-1955 (46 tests) showed an average yield of 62.8 bu. (within 1.8 bu. per acre of the leader "Garry"). This statement was noticed in a Cornell issue: "Rodney" yields almost as much as "Garry" and has about the same height

and is almost as stiff strawed. "Rodney" is 4 to 5 days later than "Garry" and has a somewhat heavier kernel. In rust resistance "Rodney" is similar to "Garry" except for susceptibility to Race 7-A of stem rust.

Up to this time, "Rodney" has given more than good protection against the races of rust that now prevail in many areas. Because of its good record, "Rodney" will be the choice of many folks.

CANADA FIELD PEAS Sown with Oats for Early Green Feed

For cattle, sheep, hogs. Growth is rapid, gives green feed when other seedings are just starting. Sow early, with oats. Oats support the vines—make a palatable combination. 1½ bushels each per acre. Drill peas 3 inches to 3½ inches deep. Then drill oats 1½ inches to 2 inches. Pasture when about 1 foot high. Feed gradually to avoid bloating. After cut, new growth appears.

"ERIE" (2-Row) BARLEY

Good-yielding type. Developed in New York. Popular throughout that state and other Northern areas. Firm straw, large, broad grain. Hardy. Smooth awned. Resistant to powdery mildew.

"MOORE" SPRING BARLEY. Developed in Wisconsin. Six-row, white, smooth awn. Compact head. Has good length stiff straw. Does not lodge easily. Yields well. Resists spot disease and mildew. 4 to 5 days later than "Erie."

SPRING WHEAT

Spring wheat is not generally recommended for Eastern farms. A good flouring type. Adapted to higher altitudes.

"CERESAN" (for Barley, Wheat, Oats)

Controls organisms that cause decay and blights. Effective on some smuts, many other diseases. Best known chemical helper to raise grain yields . . . from even supposed-to-be disease-free seed. 14 oz. can treats 28 bu. seed grain.

SWEET CLOVER

Great soil builder. Turned under, adds organic matter. Improves water-holding capacity of soil. Provides emergency pasture till other areas are ready. To cover bare spots—or thicken thin pastures, use 5-10 lbs. with 15 lbs. Rye Grass.

"YELLOW BLOSSOM" Type. Aggressive, hardy. Has gained in Eastern use. A perennial, with a smaller top growth than the white blossom strains. Grows 2 to 3 feet first year, higher the second. Finer stems; many prefer it.

Mostly **"WHITE BLOSSOM" Type**. Last 2 years. Planted in the spring, will make good fall growth. Reseeds if left standing.

RAPE—for Quick Pasture

For sheep and hogs. Inexpensive, prolific. Thrives on all soils with little preparation. Sow 5 to 6 pounds per acre, through spring up to end of August. Alone, with other pasture seeds, or in corn fields. Makes second growth. Pasture when less than 10 inches high. Stands hard usage.

SPRING VETCH

Not winter hardy, but often used successfully among spring-sown emergency pastures. Makes good growth.

HOG PASTURE MIXTURE

Provides 8 to 11 weeks' use at low cost. Quick green feed—often ready in 4 weeks. Useful after other crop failures. Grows until frost; won't winter. Producer of flesh, fat, wool. For cattle, cut and remove to prevent trampling. Gets second growth. Use 70 lbs. to acre, broadcast or with seeder, June to August 1. Harrow in.

BUCKWHEAT

Yield is good, even on thin soils. Does well on fallow land. Can be seeded all of June, first half of July. Quick, sure emergency crop where a bad spring ruined other early seeding. Some use buckwheat to choke out weeds. To tame wild land—idle ground—sow buckwheat. 200 lbs. superphosphate may up yield by 5 to 8 bu.

Sweet Corn

Here are finest varieties, selected for top flavor, plus best growing habits.

"Golden Beauty" (69 Days)

An All-American selection. Developed in Massachusetts. Very attractive ear and plant. 5 to 6 feet tall. Very few suckers. Dark green, medium-wide leaves. Wilt resistant. Ears 7½ to 8 inches long. 12 rows. 1¾ inches in diameter. Well filled tips, with kernels of medium width and depth. Good husk cover. White silks.

"Golden Bounty" (84 Days)

Taller than Golden Cross, fewer suckers . . . ears borne 8 inches higher, shank longer, 7½ to 8 feet tall. Vigorous, wilt resistant. Tassels and silks yellow. Ears 9 inches, 12-14 rows. Deep, yellow, medium-wide kernels . . . flavor excellent. Great for gardeners, canners, freezers.

"Golden Rocket" (67 Days)

Fine, new, very early, hybrid. 5 to 6 feet. Ears 7 to 7½ inches, 10-12 rows, medium yellow . . . kernels fairly deep, medium wide. Unusually fine quality for such early corn. Much better plant type than most hybrids of such maturity—few suckers. Great early market corn.

"Evergreen Hybrid" (90 Days)

Fine white hybrid, carrying the good traits of regular evergreen types. Ears 7½ to 8 inches, cylindrical, straight rowed, well filled. Good husk cover. Appealing flavor.

"Golden Bantam" (76 Days)

Best known of old type early corns. Mostly 8 rowed. Kernal wide, medium deep. Cob thin. An old favorite.

"GOLDEN" MILLET

Makes satisfactory leafy hay; in Pennsylvania, yields good crops in 7 to 9 weeks. Sow 3 pks. per acre (48 lbs. bu.).

"JAP" MILLET For Quick Hay

Most popular millet in Northern-Central areas. Has made tremendous yields —up to 20 tons per acre. Tall variety. Thrives on poor soil. Valuable emergency hay. To feed green, cut just before seed heads appear. Sow ½ bu. per acre. (32 lbs. per bu.)

"Lochiel" (87 Days)

New hybrid. An All-American Gold Medal winner. Plants 6½ feet tall, vigorous, few suckers, strong roots, wide dark green leaves. Ear 8-8½ inches long, 16 to 18 rows, deep narrow kernels.

"Golden Cross Bantam" (85 Days)

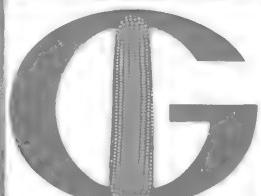
A most widely adapted, best-known yellow hybrid. Gains users every year. Fine producer. Stalks 6½ to 7 feet. Good ear, 12-14 rows. Strong grower. Yields very well; excellent flavor.

"Stowell's Evergreen" (100 Days)

The good old standby. Sugary, pearly white grain. Good size ears, 14-18 rows.



FUNK'S



HYBRID

AMERICA'S



CREATEST HYBRIDS

... plant them!

This America of ours is a big country . . . with corn its biggest farm-crop. So in saying 'America's Greatest Hybrids' . . . there's a lot of territory being covered. And many FACTS must be available to back up the statement. Well . . . they are—all over the country! An amazing record.

Here . . . throughout the Hoffman area, the East and Northeast—the outstanding performance of Funk-G Hybrids, is the same as you hear all thru the great Central and Western states. All over the South . . . far North too, Funk-G Hybrids are setting new standards of yield and quality. Not due to a streak of luck . . . but G-Hybrids are EARNING their reputation by winning in "free-for-all" contests everywhere! But more important

**Funk-G Hybrids are winning the greatest contest of all—
the one going on in farmers' fields—by their record
of tremendous FULL-FIELD-YIELDS.**

Let this be your corn guide for 1957. . . . You can PROCEED WITH CONFIDENCE. For these G-Hybrids represent the highest development of the science of plant breeding. In these G-Hybrids you will find all the special advantages you need to help overcome the particular hazards of your area. But more important, running like a powerful current through every bag of Funk-G Hybrid seed are the 3 basic superiorities which set Funk-G Hybrids apart—those of TOP yield, TOP quality and TOP standability.

"Best Corn We Ever Grew"

... say your neighbors, that's why they plant

TODAY'S GREAT FUNK G HYBRIDS

There has been great progress with Funk-G Husking strains. Ensilage Strains too. Let them work for YOU.

Folks who plant *Funk-G* seed-corn

**make money
year after year
because they get**

**TOP..YIELDS
..QUALITY
..STANDABILITY**

If you would be a pleased planter of another-brand hybrid . . . you'd have a perfect right to question that big little word TOP. But there's a real sound reason why it's used here. There's a solid foundation for it . . . and it's built on FACTS!

The magic that went along with the word Hybrid in its early days, is gone today. Now, it's on a basis of PERFORMANCE that a Funk-G or any other brand of hybrid seed must stand . . . or fall. And right there, in one word, is the truth back of the big type you see above. Funk-G has it . . . grand performance . . . not by accident . . . but by FACTS, and by KNOW-HOW to meet any needs that the full facts of any certain corn-area reveal.

There's been real progress . . . a lot of it . . . and because of it, each year sees more folks gaining new advantages from their Funk-G seed. They are seeing its results in their corn-fields . . . feeling them in their pocketbooks . . . telling their friends, who then proceed to share their good fortune the next season. That's the way it goes today. Such widespread satisfaction in cornfields of all areas. Outstanding results!

it's the Crop that Counts
... sow HOFFMAN QUALITY seeds



The Hoffman - Funk Corn Proving Team

Today . . . thousands of northeastern farmers know what this team has done for them. Brought them from the uncertainties of even getting a crop of corn . . . to the assurance of a good-paying corn-crop, year after year!

This trained Hoffman-Funk team conducts PROVING-GROUND plantings in each corn-area . . . EVERY year, since 1937. New, up-coming strains—alongside former G-hybrids and other-brand hybrids. The merits of each must be PROVED (before ever sold) as RIGHT for its job!

There's no guesswork . . . all hard facts. The real answers are learned . . . all details of per-

formance. Every crop is weighed (moisture content measured and yield figured on dry-grain basis). All favorable and other points are recorded. Close records kept, from planting, to harvest. The FACTS thus learned, form the basis for the following year's work.

Any G-hybrid recommended to you has gone through this proving-mill. You know as you plant it, that the search continues among trained men, for something even better . . . and that you will be hearing about it as any new improvement comes along.

This Proving-Team does a job—right! Avail yourself of its benefits this year—on ALL your corn acres. . . It's going to pay you!

NOTE THE

**Straight-standing
stalks.**

**MANY WIDE LONG LEAVES
(THE GRAIN-MANUFACTURING
DEPARTMENT OF EACH PLANT.)**

**MATURED CORN—YET MANY
STILL-GREEN LEAVES.**

FINE UNIFORM EARS.

EARS AT EVEN HEIGHT.

GOOD EAR ON EACH STALK.

**FINEST SHUCK-COVER
PROTECTION.**

Balanced

5-STAR

Performance

- ★ Rapid Growth
- ★ Disease Resistance
- ★ Insect Resistance
- ★ Drouth Resistance
- ★ Standability

bred into every



*First Corn
TO YIELD
300 bushels per acre*

On Sept. 24, 1955, it was officially announced by the Mississippi Agricultural Extension Service that a measured acre of Funk's G-711 had yielded 304.38 weighed bushels. Lamar Ratliff of Baldwyn, Mississippi, was the first corn grower—and Funk G-Hybrid the first corn—ever to reach this long-sought history-making goal of 300 bushels from one acre!

FULL Corn Cribs

. . . sound, matured ears

Wherever you plant corn—here is REAL HELP waiting for you. Since 1937 thousands of folks have turned to Hoffman for Funk-G Hybrid seed corn. They have had the chance to buy other seed corn for less money . . . but they prefer the G hybrids . . . from them they gain the most profit! Full cribs and silos are the trade-mark of the thousands of farms where Funk-G is planted.

Here for you are Proved-Right Funk-G hybrid strains. Certain ones are just right for husking in your area. Others for ensilage use. They are gaining in favor each year. Because of their merit in users' fields. They will pay you —FINE RETURNS!

Whether or not you become a 300-bu. corn man, or the Champion corn-grower of your State . . . you will be a PLEASED CORN PRODUCER, when you put Funk-G seed to work in your field. Do just that this year! Select your variety . . . pages 20-23 . . . order it today.

(below) Here you see the CHAMPION state-wide Pennsylvania Corn-Growers . . . for two successive years 1954 and 1953. J. E. Lanius & Son, York County. They planted Round-Kernel Funk-G seed. Their championship yields were 159.7 and 141.6 per acre (dry shelled corn).



MORE TONS of rich ENSILAGE

"Just-Right" . . . Heavy in "near-finish" grain

Gain more feed-units with Funk-G, despite attacks of dry weather and blight. Cut down on "bought-feed."

Exacting feeders demand to know the feeding value of their silage. They want tonnage, of course, but insist that well-dented corn shall go into the silo . . . to get the greatest possible TDN (total digestible nutrients). Here's where Funk-G ensilage hybrids qualify in outstanding fashion. Here's why Funk-G silage strains are gaining so fast, displacing former corns once thought satisfactory, but now outclassed.

The G-Hybrids marked "S" or "LS" on pages 22 and 23 do the job . . . not only

fill the silo—but fill it with the kind of feed that counts!

Plant them this year. They'll pay you better—right from the start!

Funk-G Stands Up

Takes severe storms in great style. Holds up its heavy foliage and large near-finish ears, through to harvest. A great advantage!

Resists Blight Wonderfully

When a scourge of blight hits an area, fields of Funk-G stand out with by far the least damage. This is a vital point in favor of Funk-G.

SAVE \$2.40 to \$3.40 a bushel

Order ROUND-KERNEL Seed

'Rounds' and 'flats' of Funk-G-Seed have exactly identical merit. THERE IS NO DIFFERENCE in cropping value. Both grew on the SAME Parent-Ears . . . Both have the Same blood-lines and germ-plasm. . . . Both will produce the SAME Fine Crop. There is no difference . . . except in SHAPE of Kernel and COST to you!

They SAVE YOU MONEY—see Price List. This Saving Counts! More people specify ROUND-KERNEL SEED each year . . . because it pays them. Special plates are available for all popular corn planters, to assure uniform drop. Bought but once they will save seed-money for years.

Corn Crop Profit

Choose the right G-Hybrids for your farm. To match your soil types, maturity and special needs. Every Funk G-Hybrid has bred-in factors for Balanced Performance in its adapted area.

These G-Hybrids start fast and establish strong healthy plants even under cold wet conditions . . . keep going through hazards of weather, insects and diseases . . . produce strong stalks . . . and make the best yields of quality corn possible under conditions on your farm. In short —this is money-making corn!



Your "COLOR-GUIDE"

Locate your County (below). Note color of block alongside it.

On page 22 or 23 consider ONLY those G-Hybrids that show the SAME color block as your County shows . . . then, notice the letters on color blocks.

E stands for Early Husking
N Stands for Normal Husking
L Stands for Late Husking
S means Silage (Normal)
LS means Late Silage

CONNECTICUT

(See footnote)

DELAWARE

Kent
New Castle
Sussex

MAINE

(See footnote)

MARYLAND

Allegany
Anne Arundel
Baltimore
Calvert
Caroline
Carroll
Cecil
Charles
Dorchester
Frederick
Garrett
Harford
Howard
Kent
Montgomery
Prince Georges
Queen Anne's
St. Marys
Somerset
Talbot
Washington
Wicomico
Worcester

MASSACHUSETTS

(See footnote)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

(See footnote)

NEW JERSEY

Atlantic
Burlington
Camden
Cape May
Cumberland
Essex
Gloucester
Hudson
Hunterdon
Mercer
Middlesex
Monmouth
Morris
Ocean
Passaic
Salem
Somerset
Sussex
Union
Warren

NEW YORK

Albany
Allegany
Broome
Cattaraugus
Cayuga

FOOT-NOTE

(Please Read)

to BETTER PAYING CORN (4 pages)

21

EXAMPLE: If you live in Union County, Pa., you find your county shows a red block. Therefore, the ONLY Funk-G-Hybrids you should consider are those having a red block in the description (page 22 or 23). Letters on the color blocks tell which hybrid would be Early, Normal or Late Husking corns for you, and which is Normal or Late Silage. From these letters and by reading the descriptions, you can come to an intelligent decision.

TO MAKE DOUBLY SURE you pick the best corns for your job . . . when you order, please fill in the blanks at bottom of your Order sheet. If our men think another G-Hybrid would do better for you . . . they'll tell you.

All strains listed are outstanding hybrids. Products of Funk Breeding—Hoffman Proving teamwork. They will do a real job on your farm.

NEW YORK

- Chautauqua
- Chemung
- Chenango
- Clinton
- Columbia
- Cortland
- Delaware
- Dutchess
- Erie
- Essex
- Franklin
- Fulton
- Genesee
- Greene
- Hamilton
- Herkimer
- Jefferson
- Lewis
- Livingston
- Madison
- Monroe
- Montgomery
- Nassau
- Niagara
- Oneida
- Onondaga
- Ontario
- Orange
- Orleans
- Oswego
- Otsego
- Putnam
- Rensselaer

NEW YORK

- Rockland
- St. Lawrence
- Saratoga
- Schenectady
- Schoharie
- Schuyler
- Seneca
- Steuben
- Suffolk
- Sullivan
- Tioga
- Tompkins
- Ulster
- Warren
- Washington
- Wayne
- Westchester
- Wyoming
- Yates

OHIO

(See footnote)

PENNSYLVANIA

- Adams
- Allegheny
- Armstrong
- Beaver
- Bedford
- Berks
- Blair
- Bradford
- Bucks
- Butler

PENNSYLVANIA

- Cambria
- Cameron
- Carbon
- Centre
- Chester
- Clarion
- Clearfield
- Clinton
- Columbia
- Crawford
- Cumberland
- Dauphin
- Delaware
- Elk
- Erie
- Fayette
- Forest
- Franklin
- Fulton
- Greene
- Huntingdon
- Indiana
- Jefferson
- Juniata
- Lackawanna
- Lancaster
- Lawrence
- Lebanon
- Lehigh
- Luzerne
- Lycoming
- McKean
- Mercer

PENNSYLVANIA

- Mifflin
- Monroe
- Montgomery
- Montour
- Northampton
- Northumberland
- Perry
- Philadelphia
- Pike
- Potter
- Schuylkill
- Snyder
- Somerset
- Sullivan
- Susquehanna
- Tioga
- Union
- Venango
- Warren
- Washington
- Wayne
- Westmoreland
- Wyoming
- York

RHODE ISLAND

VERMONT

VIRGINIA

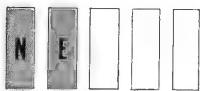
WEST VIRGINIA

(See footnote)

If your County is not listed in the above columns, please write us to send you its Husking or Ensilage recommendations. It is realized that some counties have a varying range of conditions, that require special consideration. Let's discuss any special circumstances you may have, by mail. THANK YOU!

Named below are the FUNK-G Hybrids PROVEN for the average situations in counties shown on pages 20-21, Note explanation there of Color Blocks and Letters.

G-188 (88 to 92 days)



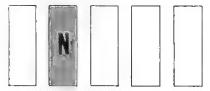
Earliest Hybrid. Good for high altitudes. Fine producer of sound corn. Fast, early starter, grows fast to full maturity. Sturdy, upstanding stalks. Good disease resistance. Good ear. Broad kernels.

G-6 (90 to 94 days)



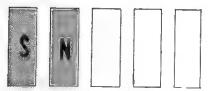
A real "life-saver" corn to folks in high altitudes—short seasons. Makes quick spring getaway, so necessary in cold, high-up regions where weather seems always against you—the season so short. G-6's quick maturity means fine ripe corn to many folks who could never be sure of getting it before. Carries inbred lines that insure quick maturity; also high yields of good sound corn. Succeeds on wide range of soils. Husky stalks; thick foliage. Stands up great even during severe storms. Has mighty quick drying-down ability at maturing time . . . at least a week earlier than G-10.

G-11A (92 to 96 days)



Splendid new hybrid, slightly later and heavier than G-6. Ripens very fast with fine quality, uniform ears. Will go higher altitude than G-10. Outstanding in stalk quality for an early variety.

G-10 (94 to 98 days)



Very Heavy Yielder. Big, good-quality ears—recent breeding improvements make today's G-10 more popular than ever! More sound corn to thousands who couldn't be sure of matured corn before G-10 came along. Excellent keeping quality when stored. In G-10 you get quick-starting, vigorous plants, leafy foliage. Extra large ears for so early a corn. Nice deep kernel. A fast finisher from denting time to maturity. This helps stop loss when sudden cold stops nature's process. G-10 gives full-finish, sound corn. One of the heaviest-yielding early corns. G-10 is wonderful on good soils—very good on medium to low fertility.

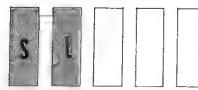
G-20 (96 to 100 days)



New combination containing two Early Butler inbreds. Never more than two or three days later than G-10. In most years just as early as G-10. Extra fast-starting. Attractive ears always at right height, even on sand and gravel or in drought years. Excellent shank and stalk quality. Consistent producer of heavy yields and sound grain. You will really like this new one.

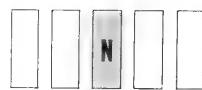
NOTE: There are also other good G-hybrids—for certain unusual jobs. Please write for detailed assistance in any special requirements you may have. Thanks.

G-18 (98 to 102 days)



High yielder. Quick starter. Fast finisher. Deep green. Very leafy. Ears right height. Really stands up. Extra strong stalks. Smooth, slick-surface ears. Blight and drought resistant. Produces great quantity of excellent silage in earliest areas that must husk quick-maturing grain types.

G-26 (100 to 104 days)



A New Hybrid. Large well-filled ears. Small cob. Big yielder good quality corn. Sturdy stalk. Dries down fast. Has lots of promise.

G-30 (100 to 104 days)



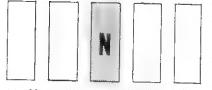
Great success. Big heavy ears. Quick-starting. Dries down extra fast. Tremendous root system. Fine disease and borer resistance. Stands erect. Often used for silage where corn seasons are shortest. Heavy producer. Leafy. Supplies 'grain-rich' feed for the silo.

G-16A (101 to 105 days)



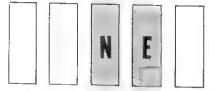
One of the best for yields in its maturity—has good stalk. Starts off fast, stands well, holds its ears, and turns out a big yield. Great profit-maker.

G-33A (102 to 106 days)



Outstanding performer with many plus values. Nice ears. Upstanding leafy plants. Real producer. G-33A will greatly help the folks in its maturity-area to new profits they haven't had before. A good alternate for G-12. Already adopted by some as their ensilage choice.

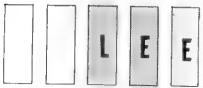
G-29 (103 to 107 days)



Does exceptionally well on thin soil—medium stalk—big ear. Truly-great corn. A hard fighter on tough soils. You'll be pleasantly surprised by the big ear size. Big girthy ears, medium-size stalks. Drought and insect resistant. Heavy yielder. Good ensilage.

G-77A (105 to 109 days)

Just-right ear-placement, fast grower. Dark green color. Heavy sheller. A leader in mid-maturity areas. Very leafy, good color, splendid long ear. Good heavy fodder. Dries down fast. Has wide fertility range. Used for early husking in later-corn areas. Fast starter—heavy yielder. Long uniform ears. Always top-quality corn. Fills hundreds of northern silos. Sturdy stalk. Stands up. Fights blight. Produces rich-in-grain ensilage.

G-75A (106 to 110 days)

Newer and very good. Ripens with G-77A. Fast, early growth. Leafy, good stalk—very disease-resistant—heavy yielder. G-75A has uniform, just-right ear height. Shorter fodder than G-77A and G-76.

G-76 (109 to 112 days)

New, later than G-77A and G-75A, slightly earlier than G-50. Leafy, sturdy, good fodder. Beautiful ear, extra fine quality. Ear well-placed. A big yielder. Splendid for silage, earlier than G-91 and G-95A.

G-50 (110 to 114 days)

Outstanding starter, lots of get-up-and-go. Heavy stalk and ear. Terrific blight-resistance. Deep green, extra leafy, bushy fodder. Short shank, easy husker. Shells quality grain, large plump kernels. Vigorous, fine-yielding, popular. Splendid for silage.

G-94 (118 to 122 days)

Solid ears—strong stalks. Many using G-94 for years have now changed to G-91,—getting even better yields—more blight resistance.

G-95A (119 to 123 days)

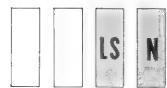
Very thin cob. Low-eared hybrid. Long kernels. Good blight, insect, and disease resistance. Medium-high fodder. Good standability. High yields. About same maturity as G-91. Foremost drought-resister. Holds ears very well at husking time. Order G-95A Round-Kernel seed . . . it saves you money.

**FOR YOUR
BEST YET corn crop
. . . plant FUNK-G seed.**

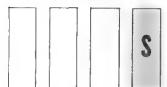
G-91 (119 to 123 days)

Fastest starter. Healthy, vigorous, sturdy stalks—excellent standability—A 5-star wonder for top yields. G-91 has all modern improvements combined. Plenty of balance. Fastest starter of full-season corns. Real quality ear and grain. Rare combination of big yield with not-too-heavy fodder. Live robust appearance. Large ears at right height. Broad deep kernels, excellent sheller. Easy to pick by hand or picker. Cob thin.

In several official tests G-91 had highest average-grain yield several years. During recent hurricanes, G-91 showed outstanding resistance to high winds, while many other hybrids were almost flat. Unusual heat and drought resistance. Users are most enthusiastic. Save seed money by ordering G-91 Round-Kernel seed.

G-99 (120 to 124 days)

Grows exceptionally long ears. Surprisingly high yielder on medium to low-fertility soils. Fine on fertile soils. Makes full use of soil nutrients. Contains one bloodline out of best strain famous old Lancaster Sure Crop. Stands up. Many rely on G-99 for husking, silage, or both.

G-134 (126 to 130 days)

Plenty of leafiness, fine sturdy stalks. One of the greatest blight-fighters of all time. Excellent standability. Heavy ears. Good shuck coverage, deep blocky kernels. Great yielder. Resists borers. Very fast starter. Takes storms without loss. Real quality corn. G-134 has made sensational yields. Won Virginia Grand Sweepstakes 1955 and 56. Silage choice of thousands who demand 'near-finish' grain feed . . . extra tonnage. Order G-134 Round-Kernel seed . . . it saves you money.

G-704 (130 to 134 days)

A late husking corn in southern areas. Was bred to fill an urgent need. Withstands high humidity—great blight fighter. High yielder. Upright sturdy stalks. Has resistance to crown rot and corn borer. Big ears, blocky kernels. Finishes mature grain—quality feed. Popular heavy silage-producer.

G-710A (138 to 146 days) (Silage)

. . . A later ensilage variety for the southern Hoffman area. Where a real tall, heavy ensilage corn is desired. Sturdy, heavy stalks. Good blight fighter. Heavy tonnage. Big ears—broad deep kernel—heavy percentage of grain to total green weight. Real silage!

Rye Grass

Rye Grass certainly helps conserve millions of tons of precious soil for the Northeast. Provides a ground cover to take the impact of raindrops. Adds organic matter equal to that in many tons of manure. Improves soil permeability, so rain is absorbed, not shed.

Saves Soil in Corn Fields

No corn field should be without the protection of a good cover of Rye Grass. Order enough for your corn acreage . . .



STOPS SOIL EROSION IN YOUR CORN FIELDS

20 to 24 pounds per acre, usually sown at last normal cultivation. Makes a good winter coat for the soil. Helps discourage weeds. Goes a long way to stop the top-soil washing away. (One man reported he saved 7 tons of good topsoil by a 40-lb. seeding.) Adds much valuable humus when turned under. Plow early spring, before growth gets too heavy.

Splendid on Potato Ground

Spring discing last year's potato fields and sowing 6 pecks Oats, 10 pounds Rye Grass, 10 pounds Red Clover gives good results. The Rye Grass comes fast. After oats is combined, the clover competes with the Rye Grass in warmer weather. Next spring there's a heavy growth to turn under for potatoes.

Sown in Orchards and Gardens

In New Jersey, a mixture of Rye Grass and Vetch is sometimes used. Many folks sow in the orchard to gain extra pasture in the spring, then disc under to feed tree roots.

Sow after early vegetable crops. Disc or harrow the ground shallow. Broadcast 20-25 pounds Hoffman Rye Grass per acre. Or seed between rows of late vegetables at last cultivation.

For Pasture Improvement

After a good growth is attained—pasturing will not hurt its cover-crop value. Makes fine forage for pigs and other animals, but supplementary protein must be added in the grain ration.

WINTER Barley, Oats, Wheat

There is now growing hereabouts, a fine acreage of these winter-grain crops. For harvest this coming summer. These acres were seeded to finest quality, foundation seed stock of heavy-yielding strains. They will be carefully watched and properly handled. Their production will be offered for seeding on your acres this fall. May we discuss them with you later on? Thanks.

A NEW COVER CROP . . . "FIELD BROME GRASS"

Don't confuse this new cover crop with the permanent pasture type Brome Grass . . . they are two entirely different grasses. Field Brome has been tested as a cover crop in corn fields and orchards . . . has come through well. Is considered more winter-hardy than Rye Grass. Gets established quickly and forms a dense sod for turning under. Field Brome produces a large fibrous root system for soil improvement. Can be used for supplementary pasture. 15 to 20 pounds per acre has been the usual seeding rate . . . handle same as Rye Grass.

Profitable Pasture

Provide "full meals" for your cows as they graze. Avoid thin, weedy, overgrazed pastures. Make things easier for your stock. These steps might help:

Soil testing . . . then liming and fertilizing as needed. Plowing or discing to get rid of the old sod. Spring seeding of good legume-grass mixture. Management-controlled grazing, clipping weeds, maintaining fertility.

You might consult your County Agent for his pasture advice. That's fine! Hoffman carries top-quality seed of all grasses recommended by state authorities. Will ship each kind in a separate bag . . . or mix (if you say so) ready to sow. Many prefer Hoffman Permanent Pasture Mixtures. One for Highland conditions; another, special for Lowland. Well adapted. Complete seed details on following pages.

Hoffman Ladino

Vigorous leafy perennial. Spreads by runners. Ladino, sown with various grasses, often supplements or replaces former pasture areas. Makes fine grazing for dairy cows . . . also hogs, sheep, poultry. One pound Ladino is the usual amount sown per acre.

HIGH-PRODUCTION PASTURE

Some authorities feel that some Ladino should be in EVERY pasture. Orchard (4 to 7 lbs.) is popular with Ladino. If kept down early, remains palatable and grows during hot, dry months. Along with 1 lb. Ladino, 2 or 3 lbs. Alsike helps thicken stands the first year. Where alfalfa does well, add 5 or 6 lbs. Where unreliable, 3 or 4 pounds Red Clover. Brome, 8 to 10 lbs. per acre, is good, yet slower to recover after grazing, and Ladino may get ahead of it, 8 lbs. Reed Canary is sometimes put where too wet for other grasses. 4 to 5 lbs. Timothy may be used, but makes little growth in dry weather.

Ladino Poultry Ranges

Ladino makes a fine range. A popular mixture in New Jersey is 4 lbs. Rye Grass, 8 lbs. Orchard, 4 lbs. Alsike, and 2 lbs. Ladino.

Orchards . . . Hog Pastures

As an orchard cover crop, one advantage is Ladino's shallow root system . . . does not rob trees of dry-weather mois-

MIRACLE PASTURE CLOVER Splendid Certified Seed

ture. Hogs make fine gains on Ladino. Some users prefer more clover here than for dairy pasture. Brome and Timothy are often used.

CARE OF LADINO IMPORTANT

Ladino demands heavy grazing for short periods. Under good growing conditions, may require 8 to 12 cows per acre at one time to keep the grasses down. Should have frequent rest periods. Close grazing in late fall may be injurious.

Here's what Ladino requires:

- (1) Lime to full lime requirement according to soil test.
- (2) Controlling spittle bugs.
- (3) Taking first cutting off early . . . when grass heads begin to emerge.
- (4) Fertilize each year . . . August 15th to September 15th, adding 400 lbs. per acre 0-20-20 or 0-15-30.



ORCHARD GRASS

Because Orchard is highly useful with Ladino for grazing, it has won many friends. Will grow most anywhere except on poorly drained land. One of the best grasses for poor, dry soils. Heavy producer. Makes palatable, leafy growth in early spring and late fall; probably will make more growth during hot, dry summer months than any other permanent grass. If mowed or kept grazed down early in the season, will not become coarse and unpalatable. First growth is often cut for hay or grass silage. Pasture later.

Four to 7 pounds Orchard with 1 pound Ladino is a good basis for a pasture formula. A few pounds Red or Alsike and Timothy helps fill in during the first year. On good soil, alfalfa is often included. Sowing too much Orchard could crowd the clover. As an intensively grazed or supplement pasture for July and August, Orchard-Ladino is about unbeatable. Excellent for rationed grazing.

"S-37" ORCHARD GRASS

A leafy, later-maturing strain produced in Great Britain. Its growth is 2 to 3 weeks later than regular orchard grass. Matures seed after normal alfalfa

harvest—therefore well adapted to use in mixtures with alfalfa. Recovers well after cut. Will produce considerable growth in with the second and third alfalfa cutting because of this rapid recovery after mowing. Use in Pennsylvania and nearby states has increased remarkably in recent years.

"LINCOLN" BROME

Tall, leafy, vigorous, deep rooted, palatable. Hardy, long-lived. Slow to establish. Productive the second year. Spreads by underground root-stocks. Needs abundant nitrogen, best obtained by growing with legumes. Yields on acid soils are poor. Fine with alfalfa, valuable for hay . . . then pasture.

Usual seeding is about 10 lbs. alfalfa and 8 to 10 lbs. Brome. Red Clover and Timothy are sometimes added for heavier first-year growth. Sown with Ladino for pasture; around 10 lbs. Brome, 1 lb. Ladino. Will not tolerate heavy, close grazing, but excellent pasture if controlled.

Use only adapted seed—"Lincoln" or similar southern-grown strain . . . northern-grown (lower-priced) won't do well hereabouts.

HOW TO SOW: Don't mix Brome—sow it separately; its large size will choke seeder. Can be mixed with oats, but must be drilled very shallow—not deeper than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. If some oats are left lying on top of ground, field should be culti-packed immediately.

Brome is often broadcast by hand. Sow shallow, not over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep— $\frac{1}{4}$ inch is better. Cultipacking helps.

REED CANARY GRASS

Has ability to grow in very wet places, even in standing water and when flooded for some time. Has succeeded on dry land; however, dry-land grasses are better there. Helps convert swamp ground into worthwhile grazing, sometimes with a hay crop besides. One user found success with 8 lbs. Reed Canary and 1 lb. Ladino on heavy, wet sand loam. Stems spread under ground.

MEADOW FESCUE

At home in low, wet situations. Sometimes used with Ladino. Starts early in spring; stays green into fall. Root system is deep; stands drought well. Palatable. Makes good hay.



"TRIPLE-PURPOSE" MIXTURE (Penn State Recommendation)

This mixture is widely used on well-drained soils for Rotation Pasture, Silage, or Hay. A heavy producing blend . . . the result of exhaustive research trials. The separate ingredients have been bought by many Hoffman patrons . . . this year this Penn-State formula is offered already mixed—ready for sowing.

Consists of 4 lbs. Orchard grass, 4 lbs. Timothy, 2 lbs. Kenland Clover, 2 lbs. Alsike, 1 lb. Pilgrim Ladino. 13 lbs. per acre is Penn State's suggested sowing rate. There are a number of folks who prefer a little heavier seeding per acre.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

A leading pasture grass for good soils. Responds to phosphate and lime. Growth rarely exceeds 2 feet. Sow 25-30 lbs. per acre. Slow grower; best sown with quicker growers. These take hold, to be replaced by the Kentucky to form a tough, permanent sod. Fine on sharp slopes and limestone valleys.

RED TOP (Herd's Grass)

One of the surest grasses. Grows under most any soil conditions, wet or dry, rich or poor, sweet or sour. Palatability is low, hence used in mixtures with other grasses. Vigorous, drought-resisting, makes a coarse, loose turf.

"KENTUCKY 31" FESCUE

Not ordinarily recommended in Pennsylvania for pasture . . . is useful in warmer climates as winter pasture. Tall growing, vigorous, resistant to rusts.

Properly managed, good pasture is the least expensive source of good dairy feed. Makes low-cost feed, providing important minerals, vitamins, proteins, carbohydrates. Every acre should produce maximum grazing. The high-quality pasture seeds here listed will provide the foundation for clean, heavy-producing pastures . . . help increase milk checks, livestock weight and poultry profits.

Stands hard usage, like on airports or athletic fields. Not very palatable for pasture.

HIGHLAND PASTURE

Popular heavy-producing blend, based on long experience. Widely used. Made up of quality grasses in proper proportions to produce heavy, lasting stands on well-drained, hilly or rolling land. Contains Blue Grass, Red Top, Orchard, Timothy, Ladino, other clovers, Fescues, Rye Grass. Sow 25 to 32 lbs. per acre.

LOWLAND PASTURE

A special blend adapted for low, wet places. Includes increased portions of seeds that thrive in low areas.

RYE GRASS Perennial

Good in mixtures on fertile, moist soils. Makes a growth in a short time. Later is crowded out by other grasses. Quick, good grazing; can be cropped close.

TALL MEADOW OAT

Has been used with Ladino for pasture; stands up well. Not too leafy. Does not survive long under close grazing. Used on poor, dry sandy land. Seed won't mix well—sow separately.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER

A low grower, spreading, long-lasting. Palatable and nutritious, high in protein. Withstands trampling, close grazing.

Hoffman facilities include modern seed-mixing machinery for "making to order" any special formula. Only clean, sound-growing seed will be used.

WANT TO EARN EXTRA MONEY?

Would you like to earn some extra money? Scores of men add to their income by selling Hoffman Seeds and Funk-G Hybrids in their communities. In Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and West Virginia. Some territories are still open for such canvassing. No investment required. . . . All you need is a car, and enough spare time to do justice to the job. Write to us at Landisville. Mark your letter — Attention "New Salesman" department.

Sudan Grass

A great summer pasture to keep up milk flow. Sudan acreage coming along when regular pastures are least productive has been a life-saver . . . splendidly maintaining high-level milk production during July and August. Thrives in hot weather . . . withstands drought well.

"PIPER" SUDAN

New variety . . . rapidly becoming more popular. Vigorous, early type. Heavier yielder. Dark green color. Strongly resists many common leaf diseases. Lower in hydrocyanic (prussic-acid). Judging from the many fine reports from farmer-users, "Piper" is the best all-around Sudan for Pennsylvania.

"SWEET" SUDAN

In some cases, when planted alongside regular Sudan, cows ate the "Sweet" Sudan first. Because later than regular Sudan, it provides more vegetative growth and remains green and growing longer. Has broader, attractive leaves. Grows heavier, tall stalks.

SUDAN "Regular Type"

Older type. Most former users of regular Sudan now prefer the advantages of the above newer strains.

Great Dry-Weather Pasture

Plan to divide Sudan pasture into two or more sections—graze one part, give other a chance to recover. Sudan will be 18 inches tall, ready about six weeks after sowing. From then to frost will carry 2 or 3 cows per acre . . . they'll milk well on it. Sudan should not be pastured if stunted by drought or frosted, due to danger of prussic acid poisoning.

Sudan should not be seeded until soil and weather are warm. A well-prepared seedbed is important. Can be sown with a grain drill . . . don't cover deeper than one inch. Sow about 45 pounds per acre.

Sudan Hay or Silage

Sudan alone cut for hay has feeding value similar to timothy. Cut at, or just before, heading time.

Mixtures of Sudan and soybeans make better hay . . . higher protein, and more palatable. Stands up better and is easier to cut and cure than soybeans alone. Cut when Sudan is fully headed or in bloom. The Sudan and soys may be drilled together if kept thoroughly mixed. Penn State recommends 30 pounds of Sudan and 1½ bushels soys per acre . . . the soys should be inoculated. On prepared seedbed drill deeply 500 pounds per acre of 10-10-10. Do not drill any fertilizer down same drill boot with beans.

Soy Beans

Soybeans need warm weather—plant about corn-planting time or a little later for fast growth. They leave the soil loose . . . don't plant them on soils subject to washing. Plowing for soys in the fall or early spring helps avoid weed problems. Give them a well-prepared seedbed. Seed should always be inoculated. Broadcast and plow under or broadcast after plowing and disc in 400 pounds 0-20-20. Drill about 2 bushels seed per acre . . . if planted in rows about 1 bushel per acre. Don't cover too deeply . . . on heavy soils, 1 inch . . . on light soils, 1½ to 2 inches. Soil should be limed according to soil test. On acid soils of pH of 6.0 or below, in addition to regular application of limestone as indicated by soil test, drill 400 pounds per acre of ground limestone with the beans. Beans should be cut for hay any time after the pods form . . . harvested for beans right after moisture gets down to 14%.

"WILSON BLACK" SOYS

Still lead by far where hay is wanted. Makes great growth of slender stems 3 to 4 feet, even on poorer soil. Yields 2 to 4 tons high-protein hay per acre. Excellent pasture. Will mature beans in lower Pennsylvania, and south; has produced 30-bushel yields. When planted with corn, the nitrogen produced by inoculated soys helps the corn.

"HAWKEYE" SOYS (Yellow)

A good-yielding yellow bean. About a week earlier maturity than "Lincoln." "Hawkeye" fills the need for a good-standing bean, earliness, and high yields of soybeans. Its use has spread rapidly.

"LINCOLN" SOYS (Yellow)

High-yielding. Stands up. Produces quality beans. In some tests, averaged 8% more oil with a higher iodine number. Led by nearly 6 bushels per acre.

Hoffman Sorghum

In recent years, the use of sorghum in the East has shown a rapid increase. Once considered strictly an emergency crop . . . mixtures of sorghum and soybeans for silage are now part of regular cropping plans on many farms.

Consider these thoughts, please. First, don't plant on soils subject to washing. This mixture often follows corn in the rotation, in place of oats or wheat. Or, it may follow a hay sod. It can be followed by wheat . . . thorough discing of the soil prepares a good seedbed.

Plow land intended for this mixture in the fall or early spring . . . prepare a fine, firm seedbed for weed control and uniform planting depth for soybeans. Don't plant early . . . wait until corn-planting time, or a little later.

BLACK AMBER

Most popular strain. Sweet . . . the leading type for syrup production in the West. Grows fairly tall . . . gives a heavy yield of forage. An ideal partner with soybeans for ensilage . . . makes palatable ensilage. Best average variety for Pennsylvania and other shorter-season locations. Widely used in longer season areas, too.

"ATLAS" SORGO

Late maturing strain. Makes desirable feed. Strong stalks . . . stands well. Good producer. Plants are about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. Grow 7 to 10 feet high. Popular in areas where growing season is long . . . should not be used in northern areas.

HEGARI

Some folks prefer this sorghum variety with soybeans for ensilage. Shorter, easier to handle than taller types. Early; stands well . . . but not sweet as above types.

CRIMSON CLOVER

Valuable winter clover. Grows on soil too poor for Red Clover—is not particularly dependent on lime. Used for hay, pasture, or green manure. Use in corn fields and orchards. 20 lbs. per acre. June to August; matures following June. Inoculate.

PLANTING SUGGESTIONS: Penn State advises: Drill the soys on heavy soils about 1 inch deep . . . on light soils $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches. Figure $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu. soys per acre . . . be sure to inoculate the seed. Then broadcast 30 to 40 pounds sorghum per acre and cultipack in the same direction the beans were drilled. (If a cultipacker seeder is available, it will save one operation.) Some folks seed in one operation, drilling the soybeans through the grain box of the drill and sowing the sorghum through the grass seed box . . . cultipacking in same direction.

FERTILIZING: Soybeans need time for best results . . . liming according to soil test is best practice. The sorgo will respond profitably to an application of as much as 500 to 700 pounds of 10-10-10 per acre. Broadcast and plow under . . . or broadcast after plowing and disc in . . . don't apply when beans are being drilled.

HARVESTING: Cut for silage when sorghum seed is in the hard dough stage. If stand is about half sorghum and half soys, no preservative is needed. If stand is much less than half sorghum, it's best to add a preservative.



WINTER VETCH

Excellent for green feed when cut in full bloom, as hay when pods are about half formed, or as green manure. Good on sandy soils or where Red Clover fails. Sown late summer, early fall. Inoculate. Plant with small amount of wheat or rye.

DELIVERY OF Hoffman Seeds

"DIRECT-TO-FARM" DELIVERY can sometimes be made by Hoffman trucks. That is, when several orders to go in one general direction, can make up a truckload.

Ordering early helps greatly toward such delivery. Weeks in advance is best. To insure space on a truckload. Later, in busiest-season days, it might not always be possible.

Let's work this out together—thanks a lot! Many folks pool their orders with neighbors' orders, and get this direct delivery.

"COMMERCIAL-TRUCK-LINE" service direct from Landisville to most towns in Penna., New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. To get this service—just:

- (a) Talk to a friend who operates a business in the town—a garage or store. Any place easy for truck-driver to find. Explain that you are ordering seed from Hoffman, and you'd like him to accept shipment for you when it arrives. (Because these truck-lines won't deliver out in the country—only in towns.)
- (b) Mark plainly on your order, the name of this place of business, its street address, and NAME of TOWN.
- (c) *Minimum* costs for "Truck-Line" shipments vary . . . from \$3.09 upwards (even for few pounds of seed).

RAILROAD-FREIGHT shipments are made daily. Specify the name of the railroad on whose lines your station is located. Always mark name of your 'freight town' on order, whether or not it's the same as your 'post-office' town.

Minimum cost for a 'freight' shipment is \$2.51 (regardless of how few pounds). (There may be an increase.)

Hoffman pays 'Trucking' or 'Freight' costs into most areas, but ONLY when shipments weigh 100 lbs. or over. Lower-weight shipments are made "Collect."

RAILWAY EXPRESS shipping cost is way too high for seed. Please do not request EXPRESS shipment.

SEEDS BY MAIL. Mailing costs, shown below, are 'extra' over cost of seed . . . except where price-list quotes 'postpaid.'

MAILING COSTS

Weight (lbs.)	Up to 150 mi.			150 to 300 mi.			300 to 600 mi.			Weight (lbs.)	Up to 150 mi.			150 to 300 mi.			300 to 600 mi.		
	\$.23	\$.23	\$.24	.29	.31	.38	.44	.52	.87		.99	1.21	1.56	1.34	1.68	2.18	1.42	1.78	2.31
1	\$.23	\$.23	\$.24							20	.99	1.21	1.56						
2	.27	.29	.31							29	1.34	1.68	2.18						
3	.31	.34	.38							31	1.42	1.78	2.31						
5	.39	.44	.52							46	2.01	2.55	3.35						
10	.59	.70	.87							57	2.45	3.12	4.11						
15	.79	.96	1.21							61	2.60	3.32	4.38						

"COME TO LANDISVILLE FOR SEED." Hoffman customers who pick up 100 lbs. or more seeds at Landisville receive an allowance of what the Freight to their station would cost us. For instance, the allowance on grass seeds to Bradford, Pa. is \$1.47 per hundred pounds. The rate on grain to Hillsboro, Md. is 74 cents per hundred pounds. You might want to work up a group order with several friends, and help pay for your seed by hauling theirs along with yours.

PRICE LIST

January 17, 1957

Note FREIGHT-PAID,
BAG-FREE, other
TERMS on Page 3

PAGE 1
(see other side, please)

HOFFMAN FARM SEEDS

IMPORTANT: When you order a **TOTAL** of 3 up to 6 bushels of Alfalfa (except "DuPuits"), Red Clover, Alsike and/or Mammoth Clover . . . reduce each bushel-price by 40 cents. On totals of 6 bushels and over (same items), figure 60 cents less per bushel. (Use the "per-pound" quotation **ONLY** when ordering less than $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel of these items.)

ALFALFA

	Per lb.	Per bu.
"DuPuits" (Certified)	\$.66	\$38.40
"Buffalo" (Certified) . . . . .	.56	32.80
"Ranger" (Certified) . . . . .	.55	31.80
"Atlantic" (Certified) . . . . .	.56	32.50
"Utah" or "Washington" . . . . .	.47	27.50
"Grimm" Type . . . . .	.49	28.25
"Williamsburg" (Certified) . . . . .	.65	38.00
"Narragansett" (Certified) . . . . .	.75	44.00
"Vernal" (Certified) . . . . .	.75	44.00

CLOVERS

	Lbs. per bu.	Per lb.	Per bu.
Red Clover	60	.55	\$32.00
"Kenland" Clover (Certified)	60	.60	35.00
"Pennscott" (Certified)	60	.62	36.00
Mammoth Clover	60	.55	32.00
Alsike Clover	60	.50	29.00
Economical Mixture	56	.46	24.70
Timothy & Alsike (Mixed)	45	.32	13.70
Sweet Clover	60	.24	13.50
Sweet Clover (Yellow Blossom)	60	.21	11.80
Crimson Clover	60	.47	27.00

(Per Pound)	1 to 24 lbs.	25 lbs. & over
	24 lbs.	& over

Ladino (Certified)	@ \$.85	\$.80
White Dutch Clover	@ 1.15	1.10
Birdsfoot Trefoil (European)	@ 1.15	1.10
"Empire" Birdsfoot (Cert.)	@ 1.90	1.85
"Viking" Birdsfoot (Cert.)	@ 2.30	2.25
	Under 400 to Korean 399 lbs.	Over 999 lbs.
Lespedeza	@ \$.17	\$.16½
		\$.16

TIMOTHY

	45 lbs. per bu.	Per lb.	Per bu.
"Farmers Choice" brand	\$.29	\$12.40	
"Climax" Timothy . . . . .	.69	30.50	

RYE GRASS (Finest Domestic Seed)
Up to 300 to 800 lbs.
300 lbs. 799 lbs. and over

Testing 99% or
better Purity,
and 90% or
better Germination @ \$.11½ \$.11 \$.10½

FUNK "G" HYBRID SEED CORN

NOTE: The word YES below shows kernel size is in stock. We cannot supply sizes marked NO.

	Flat Kernels \$12.90 bu.	Regular or Small Rounds \$10.50 bu.	Large Rounds \$9.50 bu.
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G-188	Yes	Yes	Yes
G-6	Yes	Yes	Yes
G-11A	Yes	Yes	Yes
G-10	Yes	Yes	Yes
G-20	Yes	Yes	Yes
G-18	Yes	Yes	Yes
G-15	Yes	No	No
G-68A	Yes	No	No
G-26	Yes	Yes	Yes
G-30	Yes	Yes	Yes
G-22	Yes	No	No

	Flat Kernels \$11.90 bu.	Regular or Small Rounds \$9.50 bu.	Large Rounds \$8.50 bu.
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G-16A	Yes	Yes	Yes
G-33A	Yes	Yes	Yes
G-23	Yes	No	No
G-29	Yes	Yes	Yes
G-77A	Yes	Yes	Yes
G-75A	Yes	Yes	Yes
G-76	Yes	Yes	Yes
G-50	Yes	Yes	Yes
G-94	Yes	Yes	Yes
G-95A	Yes	Yes	Yes
G-91	Yes	Yes	Yes
G-99	Yes	No	No
G-144	Yes	Yes	Yes
G-134	Yes	Yes	Yes
G-704	Yes	Yes	Yes
G-710A	Yes	No	No

PASTURE GRASSES

	Lbs. in a Bu.	Per Lb.
"Lincoln" Brome	14	\$.57
Orchard Grass	14	.43
"S-37" Orchard	14	.69
Kentucky Blue	14	.91
Fancy Red Top	32	.73
Meadow Fescue	24	.31
Perennial Rye Grass	24	.18
Permanent Pasture (Highland)	32	.55
Permanent Pasture (Lowland)	32	.52
Tall Meadow Oat	14	.39
"Kentucky 31" Fescue	24	.26
Reed Canary Grass	44	.64
Chewings Fescue	24	.62
Creeping Red Fescue	24	.62
"Triple Purpose" Mixture . . . . .		.44

The figures quoted on these pages are TODAY'S prices . . . they are not quoted as good for use at future times. Will be glad to mail you a new price list as often as requested.

PRICE LIST

January 17, 1957

Note FREIGHT-PAID,
BAG-FREE, other
TERMS on Page 3PAGE 2
(see other side, please)

HOFFMAN FARM SEEDS

SEED OATS	Up to 14 bu.	15 to 49 bu.	50 bu. & over
"Clintland" (Cert.) @	\$2.25	\$2.20	\$2.15
"Clinton 11— Lot 25" (Cert.) @	2.25	2.20	2.15
"Clinton 59" (Cert.) @	2.25	2.20	2.15
"Clinton" (Select.) @	2.15	2.10	2.05
"Rodney" (Cert.) @	2.45	2.40	2.35
"Garry" (Cert.) .. @	2.45	2.40	2.35

FORAGE CROP SEEDS

	Up to 199 lbs.	200 to 599 lbs.	600 lbs. and over
"Piper" (Certified)			
Sudan @	\$.17	\$.16½	\$.16
"Sweet" Sudan @	.14	.13½	.13
Regular Sudan @	.14	.13½	.13
Hog Pasture Mixture (per pound)			.13
Rape (Dwarf Essex)	"	.22	
Atlas Sorgo	"	.15	
Sorghum (Black Amber)	"	.16	
Hegari	"	.11	
Spring Vetch	"	.18	
Winter (Hairy) Vetch	"	.23	
Japanese Millet	"	.11	
Golden Millet	"	.12	

LAWN GRASS

Hoffman Lawn	(per pound)	\$1.10
Hoffman Shady Lawn ..	(per pound)	1.10

BARLEY - WHEAT - BUCKWHEAT

Per Bu.

"Moore" Barley	\$3.25
"Erie" Barley	3.20
Spring Wheat	5.60
Buckwheat	3.75

SOY BEANS . . . PEAS

Up to
9 bu. 10 to
29 bu. 30 bu.
& over

"Wilson Black"			
Soyos	@ \$4.95	\$4.90	\$4.85
"Hawkeye" Soyoys ..	@ 5.50	5.45	5.40
"Lincoln" Soyoys ..	@ 5.50	5.45	5.40
"Clark" Soyoys ..	@ 5.50	5.45	5.40
Canada Field Peas @	7.15	7.10	7.05

SEED POTATOES

1 to 10 bags

(Certified) 100 Lb. Bags	9 bags or more		
"Irish Cobbler"	@ \$4.65	\$4.55	
"Katahdin"	@ 4.25	4.15	
"Kennebec"	@ 4.50	4.40	
"Green Mountain"	@ 4.50	4.40	
"Russet" Michigan-grown @	4.65	4.55	

NOTE: 'Freight-paid' terms (Page 3) do NOT apply on Seed Potatoes, which will be shipped 'freight collect' at buyer's station. (Specify only a station where there is a Freight Agent.)

SWEET CORN

(Postpaid)

	1 lb.	2 lb.	5 lb.	10 lb.
Golden Cross Bantam (Hybrid)	\$.65	\$1.20	\$2.65	\$4.80
Golden Beauty (Hybrid) .....	.70	1.30	2.90	5.30
Golden Bounty (Hybrid) .....	.65	1.20	2.65	4.80
Iochief (Hybrid) .....	.70	1.30	2.90	5.30
Evergreen White (Hybrid) .....	.65	1.20	2.65	4.80
Golden Rocket (Hybrid) .....	.65	1.20	2.65	4.80
Golden Bantam .....	.45	.80	1.90	3.60
Stowell's Evergreen .....	.45	.80	1.90	3.60

SEED TREATMENTS

HOFFMAN INOCULATOR (Postpaid Prices)

Alfalfa and/or Clovers

for 1-bu., 55c. 2½-bu., \$1.10

Birdsfoot Trefoil

for 10 lbs., 25c 1-bu., 55c

Lespedeza

for 100 lbs., 55c

Soy Beans .. for 2-bu., 35c. 5-bu., 55c

30-bu., \$3.00

Peas & Vetch

for 1-bu., 35c, for 100 lbs., 55c

Ladino Clover

for 10 lbs., 25c

ARASAN-75 (Postpaid Prices)

8-oz. can, \$1.60 1-oz., 55c

CERESAN-M for OATS, BARLEY, WHEAT

(1 pound treats 32 bushels) (Postpaid)

14-oz. can, \$1.70 3-lb. can, \$4.70

SEMESAN BEL (1 lb. treats 60 bu. Potatoes)

1-lb. can, \$3.45 3-oz., \$1.20 (Postpaid)

CROW REPELLENT (Postpaid prices.)

For 1-bu. corn, 65c. 2-bu., \$1.10 4-bu., \$1.90

Please ORDER on the sheet printed next page. Time to order is NOW, plenty early, to avoid any possible shortages. These fair terms apply:

MONEY-BACK TERMS

In effect since 1899. Hoffman Seeds must be satisfactory to you on arrival. You be the judge! If they aren't, return them promptly—and your money will be refunded, also any freight you've paid. Time for purity and germination tests will be granted, should you desire.

ASSURANCE OF QUALITY

Every care is exercised to assure you seed of good quality. All seeds sold are on this basis, as approved by the American Seed-Trade Association for its members. "A. H. Hoffman Seeds, Inc., warrants to the extent of the purchase price, that seeds sold are as described on the container within recognized tolerances. Seller gives no other or further warranty, express or implied." If seeds are not accepted on these terms, they should be returned at once. Hoffman Seeds will please you and pay you!

SHIPMENT BY TRUCK

Prompt direct service from Landisville is now given by some commercial truck-lines . . . to many points. Probably to a town near you. Catalog explains details. Hoffman pays the trucking-charge to Receiving-Points named, on Seed-shipments weighing 100 pounds or more. But not on Potatoes, which are shipped 'charges collect.'

FREIGHT PAID, WHEN—

seed shipments weigh 100 pounds or more—providing your railroad freight station is in either: Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Delaware, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Virginia or Connecticut. (This does NOT apply to Seed Potatoes, which are shipped freight charges collect.)

BAGS ARE FREE

When you make up your Hoffman Seed order, you don't have to figure anything "extra" for bags needed to ship seeds.

MAIL COST IS EXTRA

Hoffman does NOT pay the cost of mailing seed (except on items quoted "Postpaid" on Price List). Consult page 30 of catalog for rates.

EXPRESS . . . TOO COSTLY

and charges NOT paid by Hoffman. Shipping seed by express costs entirely too much, unless it weighs but a few pounds. If you demand express shipment, we'll mark charges COLLECT at your station. And if 100 pounds or over, allow you the amount we would have prepaid as "freight" charges.

HOW TO PAY

Most folks send payment (check or money order) right along with their seed order. Some prefer to have their seed shipped by railroad freight C. O. D., paying the freight agent when shipment arrives. This plan can be used ONLY if there IS AN AGENT at your station.

ORDER for HOFFMAN SEEDS

DATE _____

NAME
(Please Print)

R.F.D. No.

MAIL
ADDRESS

COUNTY

SHIP TO
(Name of Place)

SHIP BY

(Mark which) →

FREIGHT

TRUCK □

MALE

Volume 10

**Only where direct truck
service from Landisville
is available.**

**Remit for postage
except on items
quoted postpaid.**

**Customer pays
express charges.
(Rates are high.)**

DATE
TO SHIP

(Mark a **VERY EARLY** date—allow plenty of time.)

IMPORTANT: If you have another order on file here, for corn or other items, is it to be shipped with this order?

YES

NO □

To avoid duplication, please do not enter any item on this sheet that you had engaged on an earlier order.

NOTE: If we shall select your Funk G Hybrid Numbers, fill in EVERY blank below. Specify how much seed you want to produce husking corn, also how much for ensilage.

LIME SOIL TYPE IS: (which) LIMESTONE SANDY CLAY HEAVY LOAM

MY SOIL TYPE IS: (which) ENTISOL
 MY GROUND IS: GOOD MEDIUM POOR. My corn season is days.

MY GROUND IS: GOOD MEDIUM POOR
Last frost (date): Fall frosts usual (date):

Mount harvest in time for wheat: YES NO Elevation above sea level feet.

The variety of Husking Corn

I have been planting is:

I have been planning

Mail

Page 4

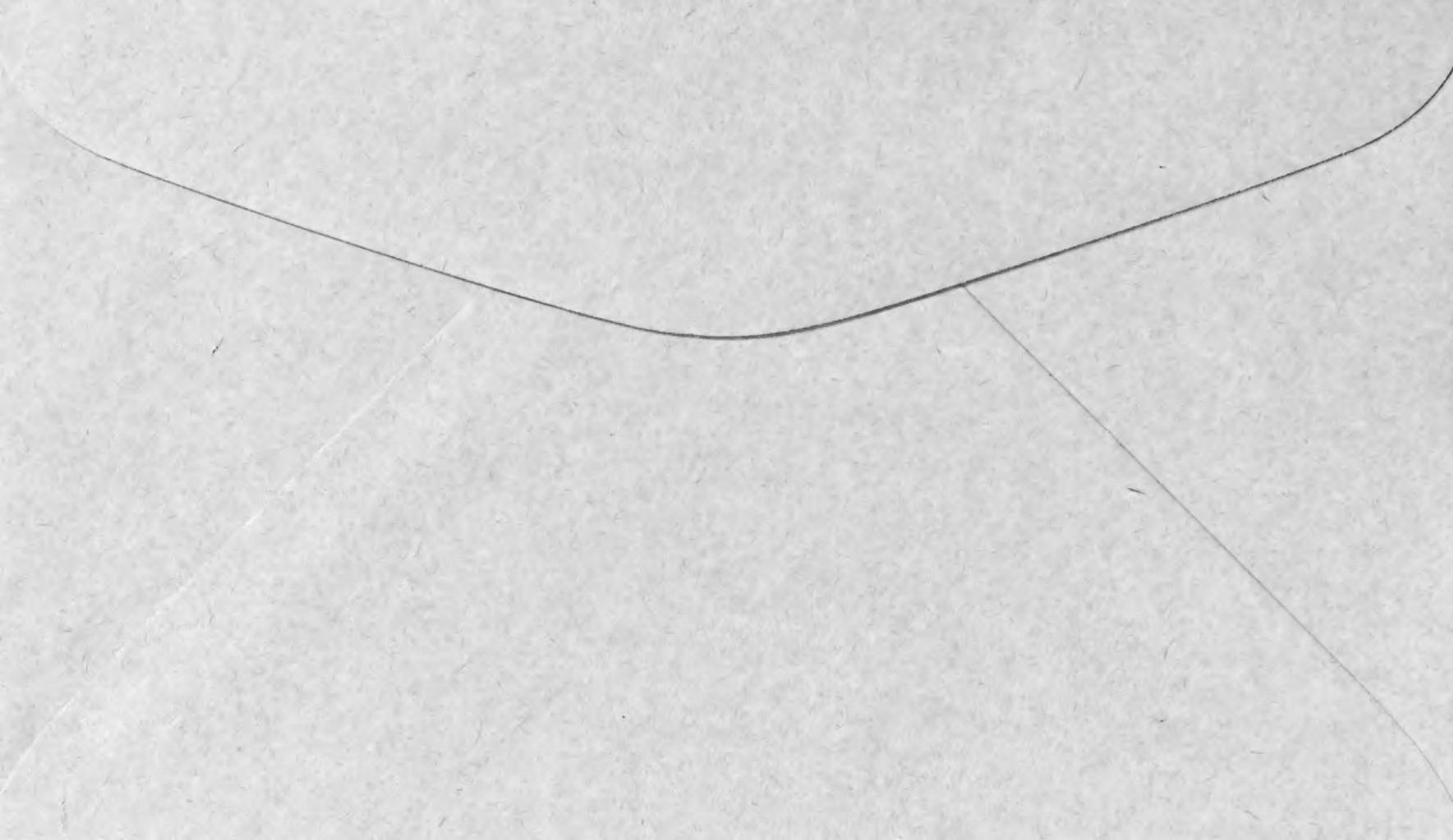
FROM

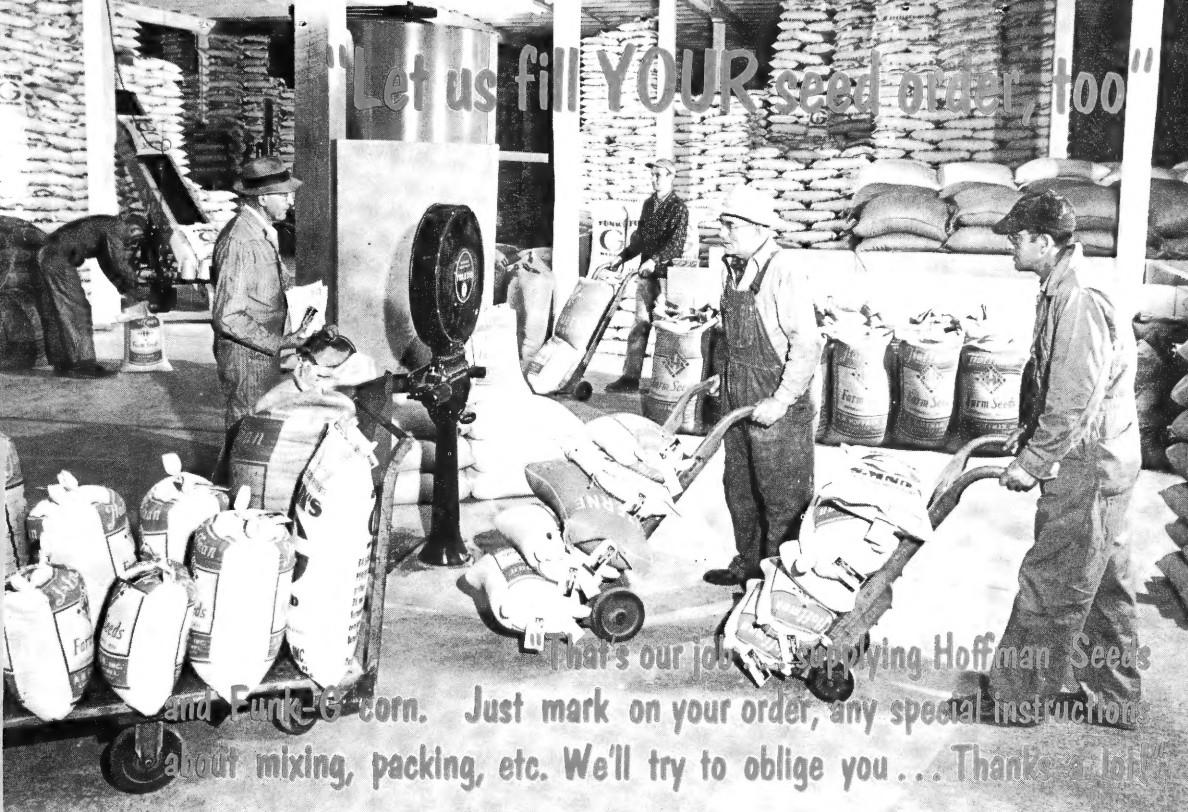
PLACE
STAMP
HERE



Hoffman Seeds
and FUNK  HYBRIDS

A. H. HOFFMAN, INC.
LANDISVILLE (^{LANCASTER}
COUNTY)
PENNSYLVANIA





"Let us fill YOUR seed order, too!"

"That's our job—Supplying Hoffman Seeds
and Funk-G corn. Just mark on your order, any special instructions
about mixing, packing, etc. We'll try to oblige you... Thanks a lot!"

This booklet deals with one of the most-important items toward Paying Crops . . . namely good DEPENDABLE Seed. Page two opened with "Your Crop Dollars." And now, this closing page on that same important subject.

The one sure way for YOU to benefit from the extra merits of Hoffman Seeds and Funk-G Corn—is to plant them on YOUR farm, this spring! They'll do your job RIGHT! They will help you realize paying-returns that will show up on the credit side of your bank-book.

The privilege of filling your seed orders will be greatly appreciated. We wait to serve you. Thanks very much!

A. H. HOFFMAN SEEDS, INC. Landisville, (Lancaster County) Pa. "Dependable Farm Seeds . . . Since 1899"

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Hoffman FARM SEEDS

“Dependable for Paying Crops”

